

# THEATER SURVIVORS TELL CORONER'S JURY OF ROOF'S COLLAPSE

## ALL OVER IN FLASH, SAYS ONE

(Continued from First Page.)

mean that I have not formed any opinions, but those that I have are unsettled. It is problematical as to what caused the truss to leave the limit."

"Did the main truss have sufficient space to rest on?" asked District Attorney Peyton Gordon, who with Bertram Emerson, his assistant, are representing the Government at the inquest.

"I am of the opinion that the truss might have been more adequately provided for. Other precautions might have been taken. I think the weakness in the roof, if any, was of minor importance as far as being responsible for the truss falling, bringing the roof with it."

Walls of Tile  
"Of what were the walls constructed?" asked the District Attorney.

"Hollow tile and brick—the tiles were 12 by 12 inches in some places of the wall, while in others they were smaller to vary with the width of the wall."

"What was the thickness at the wall where the main truss was seated in the limit?"

"About eighteen inches, with a double row of tile, being bricked on either side."

"What was the thickness of the cement on roof?"

"About two and one-half inches."

Major Brown also stated that the plans called for three inches of cement in the roof, but it had been found that this amount had not been used as provided for in the specifications.

"How was the ceiling supported?" the District Attorney questioned.

"The ceiling was suspended in wiring, attached to trusses and other pertinent members of the roof."

Major Brown declared he had made no detailed investigation of the collapse of the roof of the theater. He said that Saturday night when the roof caved in he was called on the telephone and told of it.

Hasn't Solved Cause.  
"I did not realize the extent of the damage at the time," said Major Brown. "But I got another telephone message and I reached the scene about 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning and helped in the removal of the wreckage and bodies."

"Since then I have paid a number of visits to the ruins, have examined some of the materials used in its construction, and also the plans. But while I feel certain that the main truss became unseated from the limit in which it rested in the Columbia road wall, I cannot at this time say what I believe to have been the cause of the unseating."

A large crowd of experts, lawyers, survivors of victims of the catastrophe, anxious to see that justice is meted out to those who may be responsible for the collapse of the building, and many spectators were on hand when the inquest began promptly at 10 o'clock this morning.

The first witness called was Dr. Herbert E. Martin, deputy coroner, who examined the body of Miss Mary Ethel Atkinson, one of the victims of the disaster. Dr. Martin stated that he found that Miss Atkinson suffered from scratches and bruises and a fracture of the skull and he declared her death due to "a fracture caused by a violent blow, causing hemorrhages and shock."

R. T. McCord Testifies.  
R. T. McCord, connected with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who, with his wife and daughter, were rescued unharmed from the theater ruins, was the next witness. Mr. McCord gave a vivid recital of his experiences as the roof crashed down on them.

"I went in the theater about 8 o'clock. My wife and daughter were with me. We were sitting in the second section of the balcony on the Eighteenth street side. I was watching the showing of the film, but my vision was not limited to the screen. Suddenly my eyes became concentrated on the roof, where I saw an opening. The plaster began giving away. At first it was only about a seven or eight feet square of falling plaster, but in less than ten seconds the entire roof came down."

"When the shock was over I found myself sitting upright, while my wife and daughter were bent over covered with plaster and cement. It was all over in a flash."

"Did you hear any cracking sound or anything unusual before the ceiling fell?" asked Coroner Nevitt.

"No, I did not hear any unusual sound. Why no one ever shouted or cried out. They had no time. It happened too quickly."

Happened in Five Seconds.  
"It is hard to describe," testified John McEvilly, a chauffeur, of 2424 Eighteenth street northwest, the next witness. I was sitting in back of the

## SAMMY AND HIS PALS

Copyright, 1922, by Star Company.

**RULES FOR DENATURED WAR.**  
ARTILLERYMEN MUST NOT SHOOT OFF CANNON BETWEEN 6 P.M. AND 8 A.M. IT DISTURBS THE NEIGHBORS.  
ALL TORPEDOES MUST BE WRAPPED IN BED QUILTS BEFORE BEING FIRED BY SUBMARINES.  
WHEN CHARGING THE ENEMY DON'T HIT HIM TOO HARD. HE MIGHT HAVE A DEAR OLD MOTHER AT HOME.  
ANY SOLDIER WHO EXPECTS TO RUN WHEN THE FIGHTING BEGINS MUST PROVIDE HIMSELF WITH REGULATION RUNNING SHOES FROM THE NEAREST SPORTING GOODS STORE.  
SOLDIERS WISHING TO WRITE HOME IN THE MIDDLE OF A BATTLE MUST FIRST GET PERMISSION FROM THEIR COMMANDER. YOU GOTTA HAVE DISCIPLINE.  
ALL TROOPS MUST BE PROVIDED WITH GANES, IN CASE WATER GETS INTO THE TRENCHES.  
SOLDIERS ENGAGING IN HAND TO HAND CONFLICTS WITH THE ENEMY BEFORE BEING PROPERLY INTRODUCED SHALL HAVE THEIR NAMES REMOVED FROM THE SOCIETY BLUE BOOK.

SAM HERE ARE SOME RULES YOUR NEAR-STATSMEN ARE GOING TO PROPOSE TO THE CONFERENCE, TO MAKE WAR MORE AGREEABLE AND REFINED. IF YOU THINK OF ANY MORE IDEAS SEND 'EM TO THE COMMITTEE ON PARLOR WAR.

GOOD NIGHT!

SAM THE MIKADO WANTS TO USE THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IMMEDIATELY TO PARK JAPANESE AUTOMOBILES IN.

ENGLAND

JAPAN

FRANCE

F. OPPER

## Witnesses Today at Theater Disaster Inquest

Reginald W. Geare, Woodward Bldg., architect.  
F. L. Wagner, 1413 H street northwest, general contractor.  
Richard G. Fletcher, Davidson Bldg., fireproofing.  
J. H. Ford, 212 Twelfth street northwest, iron work.  
M. S. Rich, 1410 H street northwest, engineer.  
Morris Hacker, D. C. Bldg., building inspector, 1916.  
T. J. Costigan, D. C. Bldg., computing engineer.  
J. R. Dowman, D. C. Bldg., engineer.  
J. P. Healy, D. C. Bldg., building inspector, 1922.  
Harry Crandall, 3321 Sixteenth street northwest, owner of building.  
Robert Etris, Crandall Theater Company, manager of building.  
Mrs. McCuen, 1844 Mintwood place northwest, ticket seller at building.  
James Addison, police court, usher on duty at building.  
R. T. McCord, 1711 Euclid street northwest, in the theater.  
John McEvilly, 2424 Eighteenth street northwest, in the theater.  
Charles Keller, 2424 Eighteenth street northwest, in the theater.  
Joseph O'Connor, 3319 Q street northwest, bricklayer, worked on building.  
John E. Dennison, 1257 Thirty-fifth street northwest, ironworker, worked on building.  
Ralph J. Frankhauser, 3632 Eleventh street northwest, builder, expert witness.  
R. L. Davis, D. C. Bldg., inspector's office, expert witness.  
C. E. Ruebsam, Union Trust Bldg., engineer, expert witness.  
H. L. Barker, Woodward Bldg., lawyer, said to have plans of building in his possession.  
Major Cary Brown, assistant engineer commissioner.

so far has shown that all of the building regulations have been complied with.

Asked about the steel work, Healy said he was unfamiliar with it and that a special investigation was in progress on this matter. He testified that J. H. Ford designed the structural roof of the building.

Healy further declared that as far as he could learn the beams on which the trusses rested, were not anchored to the walls, but were set on plates. He said the beams attached to the trusses were held together by bolts.

The ventilating system which was installed some time ago at the Knickerbocker figured prominently in the inquest. It was brought out that the motor and other attachments to the system weighed approximately four thousand pounds.

Healy declared his investigation

The Chief Inspector told the jury his investigation had shown that the roof under the Knickerbocker is estimated to carry a load of about 5 tons to the square foot. He said that with the Knickerbocker resting on it there was a weight of from three and a half to five tons.

Quered as to the weight of the snow on the roof, Healy said he did not know and that it would be impossible for any person to answer this question. He declared that building regulations require the roof to be built to accommodate an additional load of about twenty-five pounds to the square foot.

Healy declared his investigation

The Chief Inspector told the jury his investigation had shown that the roof under the Knickerbocker is estimated to carry a load of about 5 tons to the square foot. He said that with the Knickerbocker resting on it there was a weight of from three and a half to five tons.

Quered as to the weight of the snow on the roof, Healy said he did not know and that it would be impossible for any person to answer this question. He declared that building regulations require the roof to be built to accommodate an additional load of about twenty-five pounds to the square foot.

Healy declared his investigation

The Chief Inspector told the jury his investigation had shown that the roof under the Knickerbocker is estimated to carry a load of about 5 tons to the square foot. He said that with the Knickerbocker resting on it there was a weight of from three and a half to five tons.

Quered as to the weight of the snow on the roof, Healy said he did not know and that it would be impossible for any person to answer this question. He declared that building regulations require the roof to be built to accommodate an additional load of about twenty-five pounds to the square foot.

Healy declared his investigation

The Chief Inspector told the jury his investigation had shown that the roof under the Knickerbocker is estimated to carry a load of about 5 tons to the square foot. He said that with the Knickerbocker resting on it there was a weight of from three and a half to five tons.

Quered as to the weight of the snow on the roof, Healy said he did not know and that it would be impossible for any person to answer this question. He declared that building regulations require the roof to be built to accommodate an additional load of about twenty-five pounds to the square foot.

Healy declared his investigation

The Chief Inspector told the jury his investigation had shown that the roof under the Knickerbocker is estimated to carry a load of about 5 tons to the square foot. He said that with the Knickerbocker resting on it there was a weight of from three and a half to five tons.

Quered as to the weight of the snow on the roof, Healy said he did not know and that it would be impossible for any person to answer this question. He declared that building regulations require the roof to be built to accommodate an additional load of about twenty-five pounds to the square foot.

## \$1,589,576,734 CASH REQUIRED TO PAY BONUS

Marine and Navy Officers Estimate 75 Per Cent of Veterans Want Cash.

By International News Service.  
A total of \$1,589,576,734 will be required to pay the cash soldier bonus, according to estimates made today by Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee today. This is divided:  
Army—\$1,278,000,000.  
Navy—\$277,596,734.  
Marine Corps—\$33,979,599.

Capt. Philip Williams, Navy Department, today gave the committee estimates as to payments necessary to meet the demands of the 5,909 officers, 21,216 reservists, and 444,528 enlisted men of the navy. He estimated the number who would take cash at 75 per cent. The total cash required to meet navy bonus payments during the first eighteen months he placed at \$163,300,000.

Marine corps estimates were submitted by Major R. H. Putnam. His estimates were based on 75 per cent of the total cash. The corps reached a maximum strength during the war of 75,000. It is reduced now to 20,000.

"You think your estimate of 75 per cent for cash payments reasonable?" asked Congressman Garner (Dem.), Texas, to Major Putnam and Captain Williams.

Each said it might turn out to be too low. "Men still in these forces will take cash while many of those who have left the service are in need of cash," they said.

"But you do not know definitely the present conditions of those who have returned to civil life," suggested Congressman Frazier (Rep.), Wisconsin. "Those speaking for the army have estimated at 50 per cent those who will draw cash."

The girl, who left Syracuse with such ardent anticipation of life overseas with the hero of her dreams, was awakened to find her hero vanished, but her voice flitted that it had never been possessed.

When she went to Italy she believed that he was the same gallant young officer whom she had met twelve years before. He had his own ideas of her. Neither was he like the real thing. He was the nephew of S. Nitti, the political power of Italy, and the descendant of one of the great families of the south, possessor of many lands in the Taranto region. He also owned property in Rome.

A talented man in many ways and able to write articles that would readily sell in the magazines and current publications, he felt that to attach his name to an article for the public was as great a disgrace as allowing his wife to sing on a concert platform.

The musical opportunities of Rome were so abundant that Signora Dell'Osso decided that she would not even leave the place where she had seen her romance fall in ruins about her. She told her friends in Rome that she would stay right on there, open her house to musical students from America, and thus unite instruction along with the great chances to hear the finest music in Rome. Already, it is understood students from Syracuse have made inquiries about such an arrangement, and Signora Dell'Osso believes now that she will return to the art which she has chosen over her husband.

But something happened as a result of all this: The voice of the singer became more beautiful; the artist had been given, in place of the domestic he expected, a voice with a message never before experienced. It was the voice of one who had suffered; the voice which had come with dissonance, but it was a voice that deeply because it has a greater power of interpretation than ever before.

Voices Enriched By Suffering.  
The girl, who left Syracuse with such ardent anticipation of life overseas with the hero of her dreams, was awakened to find her hero vanished, but her voice flitted that it had never been possessed.

When she went to Italy she believed that he was the same gallant young officer whom she had met twelve years before. He had his own ideas of her. Neither was he like the real thing. He was the nephew of S. Nitti, the political power of Italy, and the descendant of one of the great families of the south, possessor of many lands in the Taranto region. He also owned property in Rome.

A talented man in many ways and able to write articles that would readily sell in the magazines and current publications, he felt that to attach his name to an article for the public was as great a disgrace as allowing his wife to sing on a concert platform.

The musical opportunities of Rome were so abundant that Signora Dell'Osso decided that she would not even leave the place where she had seen her romance fall in ruins about her. She told her friends in Rome that she would stay right on there, open her house to musical students from America, and thus unite instruction along with the great chances to hear the finest music in Rome. Already, it is understood students from Syracuse have made inquiries about such an arrangement, and Signora Dell'Osso believes now that she will return to the art which she has chosen over her husband.

But something happened as a result of all this: The voice of the singer became more beautiful; the artist had been given, in place of the domestic he expected, a voice with a message never before experienced. It was the voice of one who had suffered; the voice which had come with dissonance, but it was a voice that deeply because it has a greater power of interpretation than ever before.

Voices Enriched By Suffering.  
The girl, who left Syracuse with such ardent anticipation of life overseas with the hero of her dreams, was awakened to find her hero vanished, but her voice flitted that it had never been possessed.

When she went to Italy she believed that he was the same gallant young officer whom she had met twelve years before. He had his own ideas of her. Neither was he like the real thing. He was the nephew of S. Nitti, the political power of Italy, and the descendant of one of the great families of the south, possessor of many lands in the Taranto region. He also owned property in Rome.

A talented man in many ways and able to write articles that would readily sell in the magazines and current publications, he felt that to attach his name to an article for the public was as great a disgrace as allowing his wife to sing on a concert platform.

The musical opportunities of Rome were so abundant that Signora Dell'Osso decided that she would not even leave the place where she had seen her romance fall in ruins about her. She told her friends in Rome that she would stay right on there, open her house to musical students from America, and thus unite instruction along with the great chances to hear the finest music in Rome. Already, it is understood students from Syracuse have made inquiries about such an arrangement, and Signora Dell'Osso believes now that she will return to the art which she has chosen over her husband.

But something happened as a result of all this: The voice of the singer became more beautiful; the artist had been given, in place of the domestic he expected, a voice with a message never before experienced. It was the voice of one who had suffered; the voice which had come with dissonance, but it was a voice that deeply because it has a greater power of interpretation than ever before.

Voices Enriched By Suffering.  
The girl, who left Syracuse with such ardent anticipation of life overseas with the hero of her dreams, was awakened to find her hero vanished, but her voice flitted that it had never been possessed.

When she went to Italy she believed that he was the same gallant young officer whom she had met twelve years before. He had his own ideas of her. Neither was he like the real thing. He was the nephew of S. Nitti, the political power of Italy, and the descendant of one of the great families of the south, possessor of many lands in the Taranto region. He also owned property in Rome.

A talented man in many ways and able to write articles that would readily sell in the magazines and current publications, he felt that to attach his name to an article for the public was as great a disgrace as allowing his wife to sing on a concert platform.

The musical opportunities of Rome were so abundant that Signora Dell'Osso decided that she would not even leave the place where she had seen her romance fall in ruins about her. She told her friends in Rome that she would stay right on there, open her house to musical students from America, and thus unite instruction along with the great chances to hear the finest music in Rome. Already, it is understood students from Syracuse have made inquiries about such an arrangement, and Signora Dell'Osso believes now that she will return to the art which she has chosen over her husband.

But something happened as a result of all this: The voice of the singer became more beautiful; the artist had been given, in place of the domestic he expected, a voice with a message never before experienced. It was the voice of one who had suffered; the voice which had come with dissonance, but it was a voice that deeply because it has a greater power of interpretation than ever before.

Voices Enriched By Suffering.  
The girl, who left Syracuse with such ardent anticipation of life overseas with the hero of her dreams, was awakened to find her hero vanished, but her voice flitted that it had never been possessed.

When she went to Italy she believed that he was the same gallant young officer whom she had met twelve years before. He had his own ideas of her. Neither was he like the real thing. He was the nephew of S. Nitti, the political power of Italy, and the descendant of one of the great families of the south, possessor of many lands in the Taranto region. He also owned property in Rome.

A talented man in many ways and able to write articles that would readily sell in the magazines and current publications, he felt that to attach his name to an article for the public was as great a disgrace as allowing his wife to sing on a concert platform.

The musical opportunities of Rome were so abundant that Signora Dell'Osso decided that she would not even leave the place where she had seen her romance fall in ruins about her. She told her friends in Rome that she would stay right on there, open her house to musical students from America, and thus unite instruction along with the great chances to hear the finest music in Rome. Already, it is understood students from Syracuse have made inquiries about such an arrangement, and Signora Dell'Osso believes now that she will return to the art which she has chosen over her husband.

## SENATORS SCAN HOUSE DELAY IN MEXICAN PROBE

Upper House May Take Action to Bare Scheme of Anti-Oregon Plotters.

The scandal involving oil interests plotting overthrow of the Oregon government is reaching a climax in the National House of Representatives. It was freely predicted today that the House within twenty-four hours will be fully informed of facts that will prove embarrassing in many quarters.

It was learned today that a Senate investigation might be expected if there is an unseasonable delay in dealing with the Connally resolution as introduced in the House. Such an inquiry naturally would lead into the causes of possible inactivity in the House.

The oil interests are mobilizing an intensive offensive here. Their activities in Washington over Sunday are regarded as further indication that the scandal is coming to a head. An investigation, it is believed, will demonstrate further the efforts of powerful interests to block the Connally resolution.

Chairman P. P. Campbell, of the House Rules Committee, is understood to have referred the Connally resolution to the State Department. It has been pointed out that it is possible for the State Department not desirous at this time for an investigation, to allow consideration of the Connally resolution to drag interminably. In that event, Congressman Tom Connally will take another method of spreading the facts in this amazing scandal on the records.

What form will be pursued by Connally has not been determined, and will await the fate of the resolution at the hands of the State Department.

Universal Service has been informed that the oil groups are prepared to rely on the fact that President Obregon of Mexico has not been recognized by the United States in the event of a conspiracy to foment revolutions against him.

These men, however, have been advised that neutrality laws do not countenance revolutionary activity on American soil regardless of the status of recognition. Hence, there has been an added amount of activity to seek means to discourage, block and stifle a Congressional investigation.

Another Resolution.  
Congressman Benham (Rep.) of Indiana yesterday introduced a resolution in the House asking for an investigation of "activities of all individuals, organizations, publications, and corporations exerting with a view to influencing the executive or legislative policies of the United States in behalf of the de facto government of the Republic of Mexico."

It was referred to the Rules Committee, of which Congressman Campbell of Kansas is chairman.

Universal Service is provided with a copy of "Bulletin No. 8," issued by the American Association of Mexico. It was released through W. F. Buckley, of that association. This new agency is said to have been set up by Buckley and other representatives of oil interests failed to prevent thousands of American business men from visiting Mexico to analyze conditions for themselves.

returning these American business men under President Obregon's administration, Bulletin No. 8 was issued. The lamentations of Jeremiah and even the Book of Job are palyanatic compared with Bulletin No. 8. It is a 5,000-word jeremiad over the failure of secret propaganda of the oil interests against the open campaign for recognition conducted by analysts of the Oregon government.

According to Bulletin No. 8, the many American business men and other observers who saw first-hand how stable the Oregon government had become, were one and all hoodwinked. Not one of these men, Bulletin No. 8 would have it, even though the list included men of varied experience and shrewd interpretive ability, knew the truth about Mexico. The bulletin is a virtual, if not entirely virtuous admission, that propaganda against Obregon had failed.

CITIZENS INVITED TO SENATE SCHOOL PROBE  
Members of the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, the Monday Evening Club, the Federation of Citizens' Association and the Federation of Women's Clubs have been requested by Senator Capper to appear before the Senate subcommittee at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

It is expected that the testimony from representatives of these organizations will be valuable to the subcommittee in revealing the true opinion of Washington toward the school problem.

MEET HERE TO ADVOCATE EXTRA MONTH EACH YEAR  
The number 13 held no superstitious influence over at least one group of Washingtonians today. Members of the Liberty Calendar Association of America were to meet here to pledge support to Congressman Schall's bill pending in Congress to change the year from twelve to thirteen months.

They want 52 weeks, 364 regular days, with an odd day for New Year and leap year day between June 23 and July 1 when it rolls around every four years.

The thirteenth month would be called "Vern." It would begin spring.

BILLIE BURKE'S MOTHER DIES AT HASTINGS, N. Y.  
HASTINGS, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Billie Burke, mother of Mrs. Florence Ziegfeld, better known as Billie Burke, died here today.

She was the home of her daughter, Mrs. Burke formerly lived in Marietta, Ohio.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days  
Drugs which cause itching, burning, redness, and pain to cure itching, burning, redness, and pain. Instantly relieve itching Piles. 6c.—Adv.

## SPECIAL BUICK ROADSTER FIRST TIME ON SHOW

Model, Attractively Finished, Is Designed After Popular "54" of 1916.

New Buick model roadster, known as the "Special 6-54," was exhibited for the first time at the New York show by the Buick Motor Car Company, a subsidiary of General Motors. The new car speaks for itself. It has been designed because of the continued popularity of the Buick "54," which was brought out in 1916, but has not been manufactured since that time.

Performance Good.  
Like its elder brother, the new "Special 6-54," is built on a big chassis with 32x4 1/2 cord tires and a gear ratio of 4.13 to 1. It looks impressive and its performance bears out its appearance. The Buick power plant can always be relied upon to deliver full measure, and the present car's distinction lies in appearance and its aid to comfortable and even luxurious driving. It is fitted with soft, easy-riding springs and snubbers front and rear, and carries more conveniences in the form of attached accessories than are to be found in other cars of the same general design.

Attractive in Finish.  
The body in enameled in Buick maroon, with black fenders and red wire wheels, of the Houk type, demountable at the hub. The top is of khaki, with special nickel and leather binding, and nickel finish is repeated on the radiator, windshield wiper, spotlight, deck rails, running board binding and hood fasteners. Special etched aluminum threshold plates are furnished, with the running board steps plates of rubber and nickel gliver guards on the side apron. Lamp equipment consists of special type headlights and cowl lamps.

Is Leather Trimmed.  
Inside the car there is specially embossed leather trimming, in color to match the body.

Walnut is used for the steering wheel, control lever, ball and horn button. The toe and floor board carpets are removable and there is a trap door in the floor for keeping the battery water at proper level. The door locks with a Yale lock. Transmission control and emergency

STANTON PARK CITIZENS URGE LIGHTS IN SCHOOLS  
Adopting a resolution, urging Congress to restore in the District bill \$25,000 for electric lights in school buildings, the Stanton Park Citizens' Association last night also went on record in favor of free textbooks for high school students and compulsory education.

Congressman Frank C. Mills, paugh, of the House subcommittee on schools, attended the meeting and declared in an address that Congress had only done "patchwork" on the school building program in the last decade, but he said "that when the United States returns to normal conditions the school appropriations will be made sufficient to take care of the city's needs."

Harry C. Stull, secretary of the association, was directed to write to the District Commissioners, asking that they establish a "wick" lamp at Maryland avenue and Second street northeast.

Nothing to eat but food

That's the way you feel sometimes when you get tired of eating the same old things day after day. With a bottle of Heinz Tomato Ketchup on the table it's a different story—your appetite takes a spurt, everything tastes good and eating is a joy.

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

## GOODS

### "Pape's Cold Compound" is Quickest Relief Known

Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a cold and ends all griping misery. The first dose opens clogged nostrils and air passages of head; stops nose running; relieves head ache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance. Tastes nice. Contains no quinine. Insist upon Pape's—Advertisement.

### SHE'LL BE STEPDAUGHTER AND SISTER-IN-LAW TOO

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—On June 21 Miss Bernheim, of 189 St. Nicholas avenue, will become her step-mother's sister-in-law and her employer's wife. Announcement of her engagement to Alexander Jacobus, her step-uncle, was made yesterday. She is eighteen years old, and has been his secretary at the Diddy Paper Company, of which he is head.

The girl's father married Mr. Jacobus' sister seven years ago, but Jacobus did not come to live with them until several years thereafter. He is ten years older than his fiancée.

## GOOD HOME IS HELD INDICATIVE OF CHARACTER

### House Is Not Mere Shelter in Modern Democracy, Experts Say.

The home is not a mere place of shelter in modern democracy; it must provide conditions which will promote efficiency in labor and strength of character in citizenship, says E. E. Scherhorn in "Country Homes." It is the foundation upon which we build up the social structure commercially and politically.

The home connects the family, and not the individual and no point in the psychology of living is more insistent that the influence of the home on the development of the growing generation, and all history is but an account of developing ambition for family and home. The home support or defeat all the issues of our lives. Future civilization is being molded there, and since environment plays such an important part in our lives, it is therefore imperative that we surround our boys and girls with beautiful and artistic homes as possible.

Man is by nature more imitative than he is imaginative, and for this reason the most satisfactory ideas

You Need Not Have a Cold  
You will not have a cold if you take QUININE Tablets when you feel the first symptoms of a cold coming on.—Adv.